

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List" Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5014.

號二月八年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

日五十月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Leadenhall Street, E. C. BATES, BERNARD & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL PRACON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE BOSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq., WILHELM REINER, Esq., H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq., F. D. SASSOON, Esq., H. HOPKINS, Esq., W. S. YOUNG, Esq., A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foo-chow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of the Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated in France.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOUBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£200,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE TO-DAY established myself at this Port as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

A. SCHOMBURG.

Holhow, August 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Pedlar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY,

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

Also, a small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINES, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraz, Reims Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also, (From Bordeaux), CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LAFFITE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL, LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF

THE CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI—CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 3½ Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ, Shanghai.

July 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.

PENG-SHUI; or, THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs LANE, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, and the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Intimations.

TAKASIMA MINE.

NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE has been appointed my Sole AGENT for the sale of all COAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINES, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and his representatives on and after the 16th Instant.

GOTO SHOJIRO.

Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 16th Instant, my representatives for the SALE of all COAL produced from the Takasima Mines will be

At Nagasaki, MR. RYLE HOLME.

At China Ports, Hongkong and Elsewhere, MESSRS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

Intimations.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3% of \$2.25 PER SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held YESTERDAY, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after TO-MORROW (Thursday) the 31st Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from January 1st to June 30th 1879, in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claim or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP "PEIHO," Commandant PASQUALINI, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 29, 1879.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th August.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," J. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," D. FITZ HENRY, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.," R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August next, at THREE O'CLOCK p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1879.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 6th, to SATURDAY, the 16th of August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3% of \$2.25 PER SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held YESTERDAY, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after TO-MORROW (Thursday) the 31st Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from January 1st to June 30th 1879, in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claim or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP "TIBRE," Commandant REYNIE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 29, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE," Commandant REYNIE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 29, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POST

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH-IMPERIAL-INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZON, Commandant LOMIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 4th August, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 23, 1879. au5

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED.

TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship KAISAR-I-HIND, Captain R. METHEVEN, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 12th August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879. au12

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th August, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany and trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 14th August. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 4, 1879. au15

THE BRITISH SHIP AGNES MUIR, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 26, 1879. au3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases T J. Flannel, from London.

Ex Amoy.

C (in diamond) 47/96, 48 cases Sheet Lead, Amoy. Order, from London.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirts, &c., from Marseilles.

B & C (in diamond) Order, 150 bales Cotton, from Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 27, 1878.

NOTICES.

Accidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

PAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORIENTAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

and ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about September 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 1, 1879. sel

TO LET.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the Praya.

Apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

BONHAM ROAD, WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Brit. S. S. Sunbeam having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th August will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1879. au4

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP AGNES MUIR, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 26, 1879. au3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases T J. Flannel, from London.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG.

THE Steamship Gorm, Captain MOLLER, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au6

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Moray having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au7

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Aradon Apear, Capt. A. B. MACRAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au7

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 6—Vol. VII.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.

Translations of Chinese School-books. The Ballads of the Shi-king.

Floods in China.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Chinese Philosophy before Confucius. A Chip from Chinese History, or the last Two Emperors of the Great Sung Dynasty, 1101-1126.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—The Pekingese Syllables *Sai, tau, &c.* Supposed Mention in Chinese History of the Nestorian Missionaries in China in the 6th and 8th Centuries.

Cochow Colloquial Words. The Kitchen-God. Examination of Licentiate's. The Canton River. Cutting Crystals. Door Slabs of Literature.

Coins of the Ming. Books Wanted, Exchange, &c. China Mail Office, Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising; especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS;

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA

BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*.

A very important addition to Folklore literature—*Athenaeum*.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—*Pall Mall Budget*.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—*Graphic*.

A very amusing and very instructive book—*Spectator*.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—*Ill. London News*.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly Review*.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—*John Bull*.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent sui generis—*Globe*.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*.</

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
Bibang-blang, Jockey Club, and other
perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide
celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
Violet and Rose powder, Aquadent for the
Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural
Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers
and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24,
Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-
liens, Paris.
31my79 1w 52i

"HIGHEST AWARD AND PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, IS A RUBBER AND LUB-
RICANT KNIFE POLISH. IT IS CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1S., 2S., AND 4S. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

INDIAN RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER, PLATE, AND ELECTRO-PLATE.
17my79 1w 52i 17my80

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agents is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous malady of
the slightest complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
East.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race,
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure skin, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

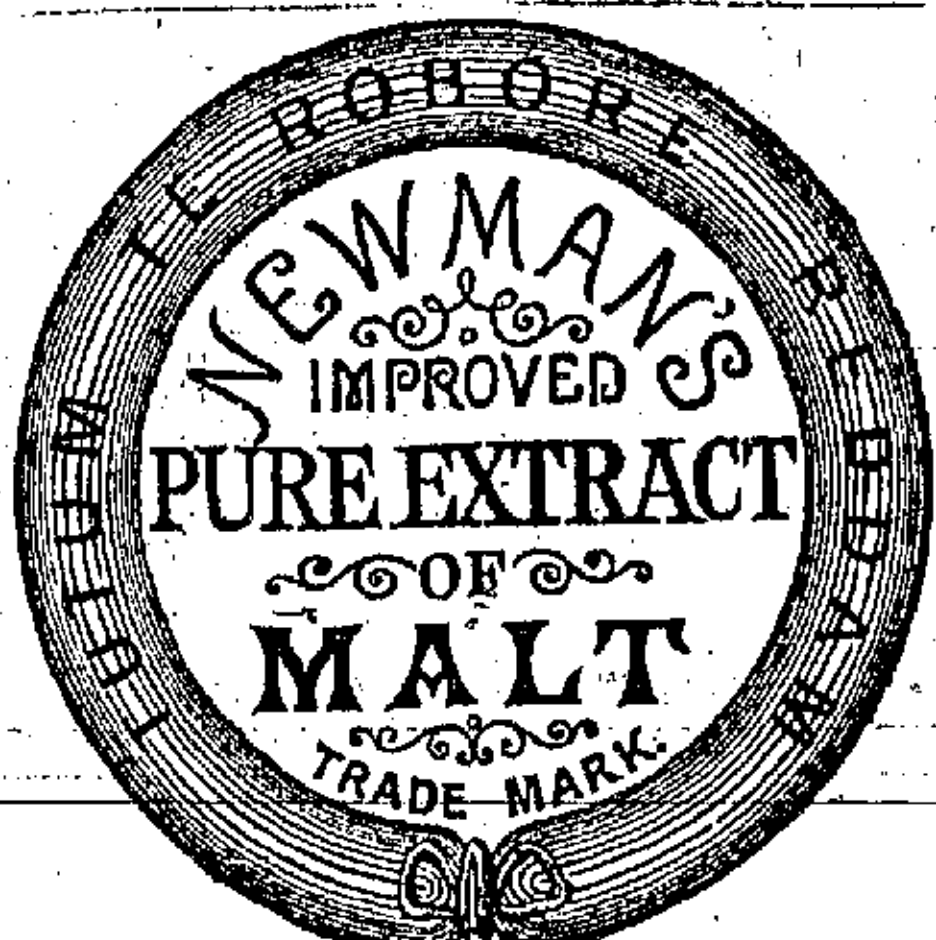
FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

(China Mail Office)

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Massall and other
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.
4jan79 1w 52i

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. R.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at
all hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspect-
or of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1866) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
word "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Beware of cheap medical
testimony accompanying each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

4jan79 1w 26i 4july79

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

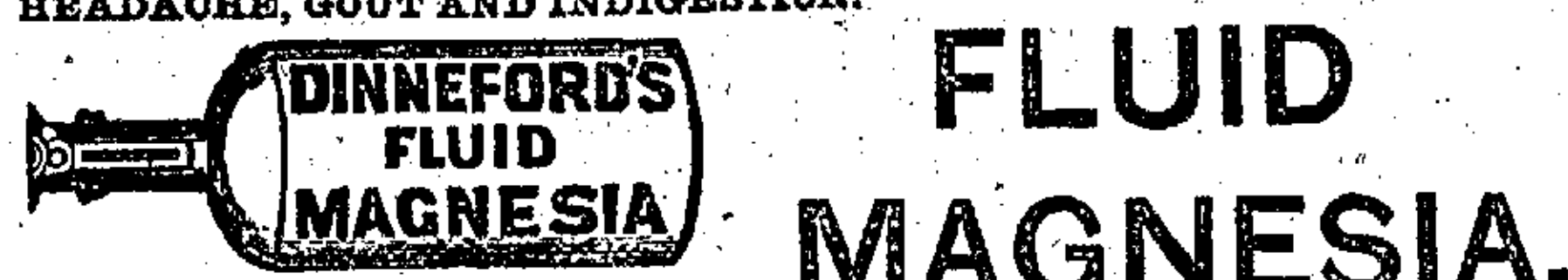
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

4jan79 1w 52i

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

6sep79a 1w 52i 6sep80

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,

ENGINEERS.
89, CANNON STREET, E.G., HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, W., LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MACHINERY FOR RAISING WATER.

PUMPS for DRAINAGE.

PUMPS for IRRIGATION.

PUMPS for RECLAMATION.

PUMPS for EMPTYING DOCKS.

PUMPS for CIRCULATING WATER IN SURFACE CONDENSERS.

PUMPS for RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS.

PUMPS for USE ON BOARD SHIPS.

PUMPS for MINES.

PUMPS for CONTRACTORS.

PUMPS for MANUFACTURERS.

PUMPS for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, &c., &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

8mar79 alt. 3

SAVORY PANCREATIC EMULSION

SAVORY BEST FOOD

SAVORY NUTRIMENTAL

MODERES MEDICINAL

MODERES FOOD

MODERES INFANTS

MODERES ASTHMA

IN CONSUMPTION

AND

WASTING DISEASES

IMPROVES THE APPETITE,

and increases Strength

and Weight.

Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s.

THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF

NOURISHMENT IN THE

MOST CONVENIENT FORM.

In Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s.

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

14de78 1w 52i 14de79

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins

have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52i 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is

the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful

and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe

under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be

derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,

And by Special Appointments to

THE H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,

AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S

WATCHES, of every Description,

suitable for all climates, from 22

to 200 guineas. Chronographs,

Chronometers, Keyless Lovers,

Presentation, Repeater, Railway

Watches, and Work-

men's Watches of Extra Straps.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending

their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the illustrated Catalogues of

Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-pla, &c., which are sent post free,

as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock

in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS ON TURKISH CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY

sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Room—

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

West-End Establishment—

25, OLD BOND STREET.

Established 1749.

6sep78 1w 52i 6sep79

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson's
ESS, YLANG-YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET
POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
Perfumery.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A W." Rose on a Golden Lyre."
31may79 2

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious
drug, therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
mended by the most eminent Physicians.
(In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and

their beneficial effect most reliable. I

strongly recommend them in cases of Cough

and Asthma. You are at liberty to state

this as my opinion, formed from many

years' experience.

J. BRINGLOVE, M.R.C.S.L., L.R.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges

in India, I have much pleasure in testifying

to their beneficial effects in cases of In-

cident Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial

Affections. I have prescribed them largely,

with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by

all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes,

each having the words, "Keating's Cough

Lozenges" engraved on the Government

stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in

appearance and taste, furnishing a most

agreeable method of administering the only

certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THIRD

WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild

preparation, and is especially adapted for

Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-

MISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

seems utterly irreconcilable with Dr. Williams' clear and concise history of the matter. But may it not be that the Chinese Commissioners, having already made to the Russians the concession of religious toleration, told other Ministers that they were willing to do the same in the Treaty with their nation? However much they may have objected in the outset to such clauses, when they had sanctioned them in the Russian Treaty, they might have been quite willing to introduce them into the others. Then, in doing so, the difficulties may have arisen that are mentioned by Dr. Williams. We only suggest this as a possible basis for harmonizing the apparently conflicting testimony. We feel morally certain that Mr. Reed made the statement attributed to him.

Hong & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report.

Pagoda Anchorage, 26th July 1879.—

Arrivals During the Week.—July 19, Hedvig, 13, Maid of Judah, from Sydney; 21, Lady Louisa, from Shanghai; 22, Teucer, from Shanghai; 23, Namon, from Hongkong; 24, Haean, from Shanghai; 24, Glengyle, from Shanghai; 24, City of Santiago, from Shanghai; 25, R. M. Hayward, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week.—July 20, Kwang Tung, for Hongkong; 23, Monarch, for London; 23, Europe, for Shanghai; 24, Namon, for Hongkong; 25, Queen of the West, for Colonies; 25, Teucer, for London.

Shipping in Port.—Teviot, Alexa, Lord of the Isles, Lulu, San Francisco, Lily, Ellabro, Wodan, Hedvig, Maid of Judah, Lady Louisa, Hae An, Glengyle, City of Santiago, R. M. Hayward.

The Express reports that the habit of opium inebriation in Rochester is practiced to an alarming extent, and instances cases where the victims use as high as an ounce and a half of morphine a day, or over 430 grains. One lady is reported as taking half a pint of laudanum daily, and another consumes from 120 to 180 grains every week. The practice is also extensively followed here, although but few except druggists really know the number of opium-eaters in our midst. The victims include a few men and women of prominence in business and social circles—persons who are as closely wedded to the drowsy drug as are habitues of our barroom to their cups. The more respectable among these opium-eaters never visit the drug stores in person, but employ children or servants to procure the opium. In some instances, where husbands have forbidden druggists to sell opium to their wives, the women resort to all sorts of strategy to obtain the pernicious drug. Among those addicted to opium are several young people.—*Ithaca Journal*, May 27th.

The *Higo News* publishes a lengthy rescript of a report by a medical man of the neighbourhood on the malarial which has recently been attracting so much attention, in Higo and Kobe especially. In concluding, the writer says:—"The disease now prevalent in the neighbourhood is not Asiatic Cholera, but a type of disease more or less common in Japan year after year; and as it is not epidemic, which I think has been sufficiently proved, there is no occasion whatever for the extreme measures instituted by Government for the quarantine of vessels proceeding from Kobe to other parts of the Empire."

"MANNERS" writes to the *Shanghai Courier* offering a few suggestions to those who attend the Gardens. It may not be useless to reproduce them here, although they do not refer to the little unpleasantness we suffer most from on "Band Nights" in Hongkong.

Why should a number of people meeting others stand in the path, and so block up the way? Would not the grass plot do just as well for conurbation? Farther, would it not be as well for people to know the rule of the road? Last evening there was considerable confusion caused by people passing each other, trying to get out of each other's way, going to the same side of the walk. I noticed a lady jostled rather roughly by a gentleman making a mistake in endeavouring to pass her. Let each party take the right hand side and no confusion will ensue. Some people object to smoking. I saw a member of the masculine gender walking beside a lady with a dirty pipe in his mouth. Is this etiquette?

For those who have an abundant supply of ice this may not be matter of much moment; but for many people, the following hints from an English source may be useful.—

Cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square, and secure it by a ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so constructed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours; all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice-cup. Cheap flannel with comparatively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through it, and the ice is thus kept dry. When good flannel with close texture is employed, a small hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cup, otherwise it holds the water and facilitates the melting of the ice, which is, nevertheless, preserved much longer in the naked cup or tumbler. In a tumbler containing a flannel cup, made as above described, of cheap, open flannel at 20 cents a yard, it took ten hours and ten minutes to dissolve two ounces of ice, whereas in a naked cup, under the same conditions, all the ice was gone in less than three hours."

In the report of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to which we referred yesterday, a coiner on rather an elaborate scale has his history told. He is a man from Chittagong, Salamatullah by name. Coming to Calcutta in 1869, he studied chemistry in the Medical College, and then no doubt learned some of the principles of his profession. But the college fees were too heavy for him, and he became a compounder in a native dispensary, till in 1873 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for passing base coin. At the expiration of his term—about this time last year, that is—he returned to Calcutta, assumed a new name, married a widow, and passed himself off as a respectable man. Besides his house at Entally, however, he

hired "for purposes of religious retirement," he said, a small room in another suburb of Calcutta. Into this room he called the police at last penetrated, and found there a complete set of coining apparatus—moulds, an electro plating battery, chemicals, and plated four-anna pieces. The discovery caused no small stir in the neighbourhood where Salamatullah or Neamatullah, as he now called himself, was looked on as a very holy man. The High Court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment.

WHAT we quoted from the *Rangoon Gazette* some short time ago, in noticing Major C. W. Street's departure from Simla, is not quite accurate in the information given about the arrangements said to be made with the Siamese Government. No arrangements have been actually made as yet. The main proposal made by Major Street in his report, lately submitted to, and approved of by the Viceroy, are as follows:—1st, that a vice-consul from the consular service, or an officer deputed by the Indian Government, should be resident at Zimay; 2nd, that a police officer should be lent to the chief of Zimay for a period of two years, to organize the police force on the system maintained in India, the officer to be paid by the chief of Zimay; 3rd, that extra guards should be established on the frontier, their sites and strength to be afterwards settled by the police officer. These three proposals are all likely to be accepted willingly by the Siamese Government, and are certain to be productive of much good in the establishment of justice at Zimay and the protection of traders and foresters from the Burmese side. It will be better, as already explained, to have an officer under the Government of India established at Zimay instead of a member of the consular service, who would have to report everything to his headquarters at Bangkok. The benefit to suitors in the Zimay courts will be more than doubtful with delays of six to nine months before reference can be made to the Consul-General at Bangkok. The question of leasing a forest tract near Hurnelungyee in the Zimay territory has been wisely left in abeyance; it is not improbable that it might have led to unpleasant disputes. At any rate it would have been very difficult of control from our side, and according to all accounts the forest operations in the Tenasserim Division of British Burma are already scattered enough.

A PHYSICIAN corresponding with the *Scientific American* says:—"For several years past I have noticed in warm weather that my wooden cistern, which is above ground, has been infested with peculiar-looking little red worms. I have heard many others like myself complain of these worms, and I had taken it for granted that they were a species of earth worm. However, last summer I procured a glass jar and sprinkled the bottom of it with a very small quantity of sand. I then half filled the jar with clear, fresh water, and after putting a dozen of these worms in the jar, I tied a piece of cloth over the mouth and placed it in a light, airy place. The worms were from half to three-fourths of an inch in length, of a bright red color, and had rather a jointed appearance about the body. They would crawl on the bottom of the jar, swim through the water by a rapid bending of the body backward and forward, and occasionally come to the surface of the water and float. Within twenty-four hours after placing them in the jar I noticed that they had all gone down to the bottom of the vessel and had enveloped themselves separately in a kind of temporary shell made of earth and sand. In a few days after this I saw one of these worms crawl out of his temporary house at the bottom of the jar and swim to the surface of the water. Here, after twisting about for a few seconds, he ruptured a thin membrane that enveloped his body, and out came a full-fledged mosquito ready for business. I noticed many of the other worms going through the same performance within a short time afterward. Some of the mosquitoes were much larger than others, but as I have already stated, some of the worms were also larger than others."

Foochow.

A correspondent sends us the following notes from Foochow, under date of the 26th July:—

Bradley's second examination came off at the Consulate July 25th. Nothing of importance was asked, but in the interval he had handed in his schedule showing liabilities of \$398,000; available assets, \$1,450; assets valued about \$13,000 are assigned to a creditor as part security, but this is disputed by the trustee, and the question is awaiting legal advice. The Consul would not allow the bankrupt to sign and attest his schedule until the case is adjusted.

Telegrams re Tea per *Glengyle* have been received. Everybody's own shipments have paid, but everybody else's has shown a loss.

Weather has been very hot, 95° to 100° in some tea-rooms. It is much cooler now, and we have had cool nights all summer.

M. and Madame Hirsleman have been a genuine success, and I am honestly recommending people to go and hear them.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before His Honor the Acting Puisne Judge, J. J. Francis, Esq.)
Saturday, August 2nd.

BAIN V. VERNON AND ROLLINGS.

This was a suit brought by George Murray Bain, proprietor of the *China Mail* newspaper and general printer, against H. Vernon, manager, and J. Rollings, a partner, of the Royal English Opera and Opera Bouffe Company, for a sum of \$224, being the amount of account for printing and advertising dated from November 4th, 1878 to January 11th, of the present year.

Mr. Denys appeared for Mr. Rollings. The questions in the case were, whether the plaintiff could sue one of the partners for this sum, the other not being here; and whether there really was any partnership between the defendant and Vernon. With regard to the former point, Mr. Bain said he was willing to accept judgment for half the amount as against Rollings, if it did not interfere with his right to proceed against Vernon for the remainder of the debt. As to the second point he said, he was sworn that Mr. Rollings had in his office admitted his liability for half the debt incurred to him by the Company here. Sometimes Vernon and sometimes Rollings gave the order for the printing, and to which the account re-

ferred. They were almost always together when they came to the office; he recognized Mr. Vernon as principal because he was Manager of the Company. He distinctly gave the credit all along to Vernon and Rollings. Before going away to Shanghai Vernon, Rollings so far as he remembered, being present—said, in the *Mail* office, that owing to the heavy expenses here he had to ask him to let the bill stand over for some time; he would be very much obliged to him if he would let it lie over till some business was done in Shanghai. Both Mr. Rollings and Mr. Vernon had previously made a request to the same effect. He agreed to do this, and got Mr. Vernon, as Manager of the Company, before he went away, to write and sign a letter of acknowledgment, admitting the liability. This, with covering letter, he (Mr. Bain) sent on to his agents in Shanghai, who presented it, but failed to get payment. Mr. Vernon had also written him to say that owing to bad times he was unable to pay the account. A second letter asked him, as Rollings would be in Hongkong about the time of its arrival here, to request him to pay his half of the bill. In speaking to Rollings, alike when this letter was accepted, and on two subsequent occasions, he had admitted his liability for his half of the bill. On his saying that he was responsible for half equally with Vernon, Rollings said:—"Yes, I know that." Mr. Bain produced Vernon's two letters; but had no copy of the letter of acknowledgment he signed. These were read.

The question was, the Judge said, whether the management of Vernon was a proprietary one or a partnership.

In reply to this, Mr. Denys produced case no. 1114 on the roll of this Court, which was an action for dissolution of partnership, brought by Rollings against Lilley, 26th November, when order was made accordingly.

Mr. Denys, who stated that he had been engaged now in some half dozen suits connected in one way or another with this Company, explained that no public appearance had ever been made under the title Rollings and Lilley assumed. They took on the Elcio May Company, and when they had all come to Hongkong Miss May refused to play. Nobody ever made any money out of the affair except Miss Elcio May, and those who went to Shanghai with her. Mr. Vernon, when this happened, undertook to run the Company himself, and took Rollings and others simply to be paid by him; Rollings was not a partner, nor any one else; the concern was Vernon's.

The Court: Did he advertise himself as acting from that date on his own responsibility?

Mr. Denys: No.

The Court: Did Rollings advertise himself out of it?

Mr. Denys: He was never advertised in it. Mr. Denys went on to say that Mr. Bain would not give anybody but Vernon credit. Accounts were afterwards made up, and Vernon told Rollings that he had arranged to pay the *China Mail* and some other people. This letter of acknowledgment made him personally responsible.

This was a taking over of the debt, and he argued, entirely freed his client.

Mr. Bain repeated that he had only taken this letter on the distinct understanding that Rollings also admitted the debt. He never anticipated that any dispute would arise between them at Shanghai.

His Lordship: But that would not alter the case.

Mr. Bain: It might alter their inclination to pay.

Mr. Denys: They do not seem to have ever been much inclined to pay anything.

His Lordship referred to the authorities as to the question of one taking over another's debt. It was very doubtful whether Mr. Bain had not released Rollings by taking this letter from Vernon. The question was one of intention; was it Mr. Bain's intention, in taking this letter from Vernon, to accept him and his credit as responsible for the amount?

Mr. Bain said this was not so. He intended to rely on Vernon and Rollings. Had this not been so there would have been no purpose in getting the admission he did from Rollings, who was cognizant of, and took part in everything that was done.

In reply to Mr. Denys, plaintiff said Rollings had stated since he came back to this time that he was a partner, had admitted his liability, and had said that had he the money he would be most willing to pay it. He had complained of the way in which Vernon had treated him, having failed to pay him the money he believed he was entitled to from the drawings and so on; in fact, he gave him to understand that was the reason why he had left Vernon.

Mr. Denys: Was the explanation he gave you not more concerned with a paragraph which appeared in the paper about the way Mr. Vernon had been ill-used in Shanghai by the Company Rollings is connected with?

Mr. Bain: He went into the story in that connection at once on his arrival; but he has gone more fully into it, and emphatically has said what I have just stated since I told him I would have to summons him; that is within the last few days.

His Lordship said it was quite clear that defendant was liable up to a certain date, the date when the partnership between him and Lilley was dissolved by order of the Court. The question as to his liability after that date was an entirely different one.

Mr. Bain: But he was a party to the promise that was made to me that Vernon and he would between them see the whole sum paid.

His Lordship (referring to the conversation), asked the plaintiff: Do you mean that you told Rollings you would be willing to accept his share?

Mr. Bain: Yes.

His Lordship: Allow me to suggest that arrangement.

Mr. Denys said his client, if he had the money, would be only too happy to arrange the matter; that the fact was he had no money whatever. Mr. Vernon, so he was instructed, took all the money, as it came in; they had squared accounts since at Shanghai, and Rollings had been debited with his share of these bills. He would never get the money if he paid it now.

Mr. Bain said that personally he was sorry that Mr. Rollings had put himself in such a position; but whatever Rollings had done with Vernon could not prevent him from recovering the money due him, or protecting himself in the best way he could.

Mr. Denys said his client had made arrangements for going away, but he was under no necessity of a letter received from Yokohama last night that Mr. Vernon would probably be here in a few days; he had written from Japan to propose that the two companies again combine. He asked

whether the case could not stand over until Mr. Vernon was here.

Mr. Bain had no objection whatever to this; but he pointed out that the case had been actually set down for to-day because Mr. Rollings said he intended to leave by the French mail.

The Judge asked whether Mr. Rollings would bind himself not to leave till Mr. Vernon came down.

Mr. Denys said they did not know when Mr. Vernon might be here; if he got other employment he would change his plans. Mr. Rollings was willing to give a pro. note for \$50, at one month, properly secured, if Mr. Bain would accept this.

Mr. Bain had no objection to accept this on the distinct understanding that it did not debar him from proceeding against Vernon for the full amount of the balance.

His Lordship then entered judgment for plaintiff for \$50, with time not exceeding one month to pay, costs of trial to be paid by defendant, and promissory note to be given at once, or execution to issue. This was without prejudice to any question of Vernon's liability.

Mr. Bain, in reply to his Lordship, said he had not sent in any claim in Lilley's bankruptcy because it only related to his private debts, not to the Company's affairs at all. There was great care taken that they should be kept separate.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)
Saturday, August 2nd.

THE OLD ANCHOR CASE.
Leong Ah, shopman, charged with receiving stolen goods on the 2nd of May last, brought up for trial on the 24th July, remanded till the 25th and again remanded till August 1st, was brought up to-day.

Mr. Wotton appeared for defendant; the Crown Solicitor (Mr. Edmund Sharp) conducting the prosecution.

We have already given a full account of the evidence previously taken in regard to this charge, which arose out of a piracy case decided at the Supreme Court a short time ago.

Mr. Wotton objected to any further evidence being taken, as, at the previous sitting, the case for the prosecution had been finally closed, and he had replied on behalf of his client, not expecting any other evidence to be brought forward. He also stated that His Lordship had remanded the case, not to open it again for further evidence, but simply to get the opinion of the Acting Attorney General on it.

Objection noted by His Lordship and overruled.

Mr. Sharp for the prosecution said that he wished it to be clearly understood that, as Crown Solicitor, he had no wish to press the charge unduly, and had never done so, but in the interests of justice he wished further evidence to be brought forward in this case.

Mr. Wotton differed from the Crown Solicitor, holding that the case against his client was not a prosecution but a persecution.

After a rather warm argument, Mr. Sharp wished to put in a paper, written in Chinese, which he said had been received by the complainant in the case, from one of the shopmen employed by Leong Ah, offering to pay complainant \$50, if he would not try to do his master any harm, meaning if he would not prosecute. This paper had only appeared in the case at the present sitting, although it has been in existence for some time. Mr. Wotton objected to the paper being admitted as evidence, as it did not in any way affect his client, and might have been written by complainant himself. His Lordship conferred with Mr. Wotton; he could not see any connection between the paper produced and the defendant; he would therefore not allow it to be put in as evidence.

Wong Tung Ki, the complainant, was again put in the box and said, in reply to Mr. Wotton:—Now that the paper had been brought forward, he would like to amend his former statement. He had been a dealer and maker of anchors for the past seven or eight years, but did not know the price per piece in Hongkong.

Wong Shung Pak, blacksmith, brother of last witness, was called for the prosecution, and said:—I can identify the anchor produced. It was made in our shop by myself and brother and some of our men. I identify it by the shape of the fluke and formation of the rings. These anchors are all hammered. I can positively swear that this one was made in our shop between the 23rd January and 19th May. During that period only seventeen anchors were made in our premises.

Mr. Sharp, for the prosecution, said he had no more witnesses to call, but asked him to commit the case for trial at the Supreme Court, as it was a case for a jury. The defendant had not shown that he came honestly by the property found in his possession, which had been proved to have been stolen, and it was for him to do so before he could expect to be discharged in the present instance. Mr. Sharp quoted *Roxes on Evidence* in Criminal cases at some length, in support of his argument, and pointed out that the circumstances of the case were so peculiar as to call for its being tried by a jury.

Mr. Wotton, in defence, said Mr. Sharp had stated when he opened the case this morning that the Crown were not eager for a commitment, but reminded him that his act was very different from his words, as he would endeavour to show. When his client was in Court, on the 25th July, his case had been fully investigated at that time, and, as his Lordship had allowed, there was scarcely anything in the shape of evidence against him; since then nothing had transpired to strengthen the case, and yet Mr. Sharp for some unknown reason wished to obtain a commitment, and at the same time said he had no wish to unduly press the charge. Mr. Wotton went on to show that his client's business was to buy old anchors and trade in that way with people he did not know; which was a very common custom amongst the Chinese. He had paid a fair price for the goods purchased, as his books (put in by the prosecution) showed, and had openly exposed them in his shop for sale, and (he Mr. W.) asked his Lordship if that looked like theft of a man who had bought the articles with the knowledge that they had been stolen. What his client had said in the Supreme Court, when told by the Chief Justice that he had done wrong ("Forgive me"), he held, could not be taken in its literal sense, and was only a form of speech. Mr. Wotton argued that the evidence of the complainant was not, if the most trustworthy description as his statement about being offered the anchor in the way to the police station had been doubted by defendant, and also by the jury. He contended that the case

quoted by Mr. Sharp did not apply to the present case, as the guilty knowledge imputed to his client was only a remote idea, adding that there was really nothing to justify the case going before a jury; he asked that his client might be discharged. His Lordship said he had decided to commit this case for trial at the Supreme Court at the next Criminal Sessions, and, as Mr. Sharp desired it, he would increase the amount of bail from \$50 to \$250.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket).

Chan Afuk and Tso Atol, were charged with entering the house of Chan Ang for a supposed unlawful purpose; and the first defendant in addition was charged with being armed with a deadly weapon and attempting to assault P. S. Hennessy in the execution of his duty. The case, which is rather a serious one, was remanded till Monday.

Marine Court.

(Before H. G. Thomsen, Esq., R.U.)
Saturday, August 2.

A CHIEF MATE FINED FOR ASSAULT.
Charles Briggs, Chief Mate of the British schooner *Floral Star*, was charged with assaulting John Dargut on the 1st inst.

John Dargut sworn states:—I am a seaman of the *Floral Star*; yesterday at 7 a.m. I was sent below to shift some sails. My boots were off as I had been washing decks. I went to the fore-castle to get my boots, when the mate called out and asked what I was doing there, and told me to come up. I replied I would go up directly I had my boots on. Defendant then came below and knocked me down and kicked me (shows marks of violence on his face). We went on deck together; I went to the Captain and got his permission to come on shore. I came and reported the matter.

John Warden, a seaman of the same ship, was called and stated, he was in the fore-castle when Dargut came down looking for his boots. Heard the defendant use very bad language, and saw him, whilst Dargut was on his knees, kick him in the face, making his nose bleed. He was not sure whether defendant had boots or not when he kicked the complainant.

Defendant stated:—I was not quite sober the night previous. I saw Dargut go into the fore-castle, and told him he was a long time finding his boots. I did kick him on the seat. Complainant swore, and asked me what I was doing. I then struck him. Fined \$15 or fourteen days' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUDITORS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

August 2nd.

SIR,—I have been waiting in the hope that some one more capable than myself, would refer to the question of auditing as carried on in this Colony, agitated by Mr. Morgan at the meeting of the H. C. & M. S.-B. Co., and so ably commented upon by "Canton" in his letter to the *Daily Press* of the 1st inst. It seems to me that the appointment of Auditors is at present entirely in the hands of the Directors of the companies, and that they act upon the principle of "To him that hath shall be given" &c. The shareholders, either from want of energy or want of some one to take the matter in hand, coincide with all the Directors put forward without a single dissent, although two-thirds of them agree with all "Canton" says upon the subject. Now that the question has been once raised, I really think that shareholders should seriously consider the matter and make their voices heard in the appointment of Auditors. It is doubtless a very happy thing to have such an implicit trust in Directors as to take all they say for Gospel, and to back the appointment of men to whom they wish to give a turn, men who in almost every case are more or less under the control of the Directors. But (without casting any reflection on the existing Auditors), would not the work be far more ably carried out by men who could devote their whole time to such business?

Trusting you will allow me space for these lines, and that shareholders at the forthcoming meetings will have something to say in the matter of auditing,

I remain, &c.,
A SHAREHOLDER.

China.

FOOCHOW.
(Herald, July 24.)

The new Governor of the province arrived here a few days ago, and received the seals of office from his predecessor yesterday.

Another "white elephant," in the shape of a Mamoi Arsenal gunboat, or transport, was launched on Sunday last. It may well be asked, how much longer this folly will continue?

Intensely hot weather has been experienced in the Settlement during the past week, the thermometer touching 95° in several hours. The weather is, however, dry and healthy.

We hear that the British barge *Hedvig*, outward bound, grounded on a bank below Pagoda Anchorage nearly opposite Half Tide Rock Beacon. After discharging her deck cargo the vessel was beached on the west bank near Pagoda Island.

With reference to our remarks in last issue about the new pilotage regulations, we are informed that since the rules were printed both the pilot's license fee and the pilot-boat fee have been reduced, the former to Tls 5 and the latter to Tls 10—in compliance with representations made by the pilots on the subject.

Tea.—Congo:—A smaller amount of business has been reported since the 17th inst. Prices are very firm, and common grades are again a shade dearer, allowing for the lower rate of exchange now current—more than the full benefit of which has been resented by the native dealer. *Souchong*—Is in steady demand at unchanged rates.

Settlements of Congo from 17th to 23rd inst.—25,412 chests at Tls. 54 a 20 per cent. (short). *Souchong* 2,100 chests at Tls. 10 a 30 per cent. (short). *Oolong* 290 chests at Tls. 12 a 10 per cent. (short). *Pekoe* 813 chests at Tls. 20 a 55 per cent. (short). *Scented Tea* 5,860 boxes at Tls. 18 a 36 per cent. (short).

Total arrivals of Congo 459,133 chests.

Settlements " 597,870 "

Stock, 61,763 chests.

Total arrivals of Souchong 28,140 chests.

Settlements " 12,907 "

Stock, 15,988 chests.

Total arrivals of Oolong 9,300 chests.

Settlements " 5,426 "

Stock, 8,774 chests.

Total arrivals of Flowery Pekoe 3,900 chests.

Settlements " 1,555 "

Stock, 1,745 chests.

Total arrivals of Scented Tea 85,600 boxes.

Settlements " 82,272 "

Stock, 3,828 boxes.

Opium.—Moderate transactions are reported at slightly higher rates. Re-export per S. S. *Kwang Tung* to Amoy—2 chests Patna.

Lead.—Sales are reported in barter against tea at fair market rates.

Grain.—To London—per steamer—35/ a 42 per ton of 40 cubic feet; per sailing ship—80/ per ton of 50 cubic feet. To Australia per S. S. *Benedict*—42/10 per ton of 40 cubic feet. To New York—43/ per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Feeds on the berth.—For London—Steamships *Flintshire*, and *Teucer* (under despatch); *Teviot*, *Glengyle*, and sailing vessel *Lady Louisa*.

For New Zealand.—Sailing vessels *Alexa*, and *San Francisco* (under despatch).

For Australia.—Sailing vessels *Queen of the West* (under despatch), *Maid of Judah*, *For Cape Town*.—Sailing vessel *Wodan*.

Vessels expected to land.—For London.—Steamships *City of Santiago*, *Hae An*, *Memphis*, *Glams Castle*, and sailing ship *Uwiga*.

For Australian Ports.—Sailing vessels *Forward*, *La Wanderer*, *Munster*, and Steam ship *Benedict*.

For New York.—Steamship *Glenglyn*.

THE WU-SHIH-SHAN CASE.

(N. C. News.)

If the judgment of the Supreme Court with regard to the Wu-shih-shan affair be one in which neither

Portfolio.

"THE LOVER'S TALE."

Readers of Mr Tennyson's poem, "The Golden Supper," will remember that it is the last chapter in the story of a disappointed lover. There are a few glimpses of the earlier chapters, but only enough to make the sequel intelligible. It begins suddenly—

"He flies the event; he leaves the event to me: Poor Julian—how he rushed away; the bells, Those marriage-bells, echoing in ear and heart"—the "event" being the marriage of Julian's cousin and foster-sister Camilla to his friend Lionel. "The Golden Supper" tells how, when Camilla is believed to have died, a strange chance enables Julian to bring her back from the grave and restore her to her husband.

"The Lover's Tale," now published as a whole for the first time, is a poem in four parts. As many touches show, the scenery is not English but foreign, and this will explain itself to those who recognize the plot of the story as taken from Boccaccio. The fourth part is "The Golden Supper," a work of the author's mature life. The other three parts, which form a prelude to it, were written in his 19th year. "Two only of the three parts then written were printed," says Mr Tennyson, "when, seeing the imperfections of the poem, I withdrew it from the press. One of my friends, however, who, boy-like, admired the boy's work, distributed among our common associates of that hour some copies of these two parts, without my knowledge, without the omissions and amendments which I had in contemplation, and marred by many misprints of the compositor. Seeing that these two parts have of late been mercilessly pirated, and that what I had deemed scarce-worthy to live in I suffer the whole poem at last to come into the light, accompanied with a reprint of the sequel—a work of my mature life—"The Golden Supper."

If pirates often conferred such benefits on the public, there would be some danger of their occupation becoming more popular than it has been since the days before Minos. The three new parts, or rather oldest parts, of "The Lover's Tale" contain many passages of very great beauty and power. They are also of the highest interest in relation to the development of Mr Tennyson's style, and their publication adds a new value to "The Golden Supper." That noble but hitherto fragmentary poem now takes its proper place as part of a finished whole. Probably the first feeling of many readers will be surprise that a boy in his nineteenth year could have written thus. No one, indeed, can fail to perceive how greatly this early performance is surpassed by his mature work in subtle felicity of expression, in command of metrical and rhetorical resources, in richness of music, in depth of thought and feeling. Still, when this interval has been recognized, it may be said the essential characteristics of the boy's style are those of the man's. Poetical genius is often precocious in manifesting the imaginative and creative faculties; but, considered as an artist of language, a poet has seldom, perhaps, been so ripe at such an age. The real reason which these earliest poems teach is that the form of Mr Tennyson's work is more spontaneous and original, and less the result of a slowly elaborated art, than some of his critics have been inclined to think. The following passage may be taken as a specimen of what Mr Tennyson could write at 19:—

"Last we came
To what our people call 'The Hill of Woe.'
A bridge is there, that look'd at from beneath,
Seems but a cobweb filament to link
The yawning of an earthquake-cloven chasm.
And thence one night, when all the winds
Were loud,
A woe-man (for so the story went)
Had thrust his wife and child, and dash'd
himself
Into the dizzy depth below. Below,
Fierce in the strength of far descent, a
stream
Flies with a shatter'd foam along the chasm.
The path was perilous, loosely strewn with
crags;

We mounted slowly; yet to both there came
The joy of life in steepness overcome,
And victories of ascent, and looking down
On all that had look'd down on us; and joy
In breathing nearer heaven; and joy to me,
High over all the azure-circled earth,
To breathe with her as if in heaven itself:
And more than joy that I to her became
Her guardian and her angel, raising her
Still higher, past all peril, until she saw
Beneath her feet the region far away,
Beyond the nearest mountain's bosky brow,
Burst in open prospect—heath and hill,
And hollow lined and wooded to the lips,
And steep-down walls of battlemented rock
Gilded with bloom, or shatter'd into spires,
And glory of broad waters interfus'd,
Whence rose as it were breath and steam of
gold,

And over all the great wood rioting
And climbing, streak'd or star'd at intervals
With falling brook or blossom'd bush—and
last

Framing the mighty landscape to the west,
A purple range of mountain-cones, between
Whose interpaces gush'd in blinding bursts
The moribund blaze of sun and sea."

The splendour of this passage, again, is not unworthy of his matured genius:—

"O day which did enwomb that happy hour,
Thou art blessed in the years, divinest day!
O Genius of that hour which dost uphold
Thy coronal of glory like a God.
Amid thy melancholy mates far-seen,
Who walk before thee, ever turning round
To gaze upon thee till their eyes are dim
With dwelling on the light and depth of
thine,

Thy name is ever worshipp'd among hours!
Had I died then, I had not seem'd to die,
For bliss stood round me like the light of
heaven—

Had I died then, I had not known the death;
Yea had the Power from whose right hand
the light

Of life isueath, and from whose left hand
floweth

The Shadow of Death, perennial effluences,
Whereof to all that draw the wholesome air,
Somewhere the one must overflow the other;
Then had he stemm'd my day with night,
and driven

My current to the fountain whence it
sprang—
Even his own abiding excellence,—
On me, methinks, that shock of gloom had
fall'n

Unfelt, and in this glory I had merged
The other, like the sun I gazed upon,
Which seeming for the moment due to death,
And dipping his head low beneath the verge,
Yet bearing round about him his own day,
In confidence of unabated strength,
St-ppeth from Heaven to Heaven, from light
to light,

And holdeth his undimmed forehead far
into a clearer zenith, pure of cloud?"

But certainly the most powerful passage in the poem is that in which the pathos of the story finds its natural climax—where Camilla confides to Julian her love for his friend:—

"Hither we came
And sitting down upon the golden moss,
Held converse sweet and low—low converse
sweet,
In which our voices bore least part. The
wind

Told a love-tale beside us, how he woo'd
The waters, and the waters answering lip'd
To kisses of the wind, that, sick with love,
Fainted at intervals, and grew again
To utterance of passion. Ye cannot shape
Fancy so fair as is this memory.
Methought all excellence that ever was
Had drawn herself from many thousand
years.

And all the separate Edens of this earth,
To centre in this place and time. I listen'd,
And her words stole with most prevailing
sweetness

Into my heart, as thronging fancies come
To boys and girls when summer days are
new.

And soul and heart and body are all at ease;
What marvel my Camilla told me all?
It was so happy an hour, so sweet a place,
And I was as the brother of her blood,
And by that name I moved upon her breath,
Dear name, which had too much of nearness
in it

And heralded the distance of this time!
At first her voice was very sweet and low,
As if she were afraid of utterance;
But in the onward current of her speech
(As echoes of the hollow-banked brooks
Are fashion'd by the channel which they
keep)

Her words did of their meaning borrow
sound,
Her cheek did catch the colour of her words
I heard and trembled, yet I could but hear;
My heart paused—my raised eyelids would
not fall,

But still I kept my eyes upon the sky.
I seem'd the only part of Time stood still,
And saw the motion of all other things;
While her words, syllable by syllable,
Like water, drop by drop, upon my ear
fell; and I wish'd yet wish'd her not to
speak;

But she spoke on, for I did name no wish.
What marvel my Camilla told me all?
Her maiden dignities of Hope and Love—
'Perseverance,' she said, 'return'd.'—Even
then she staid

Did tremble in their stations as I gazed;
But she spoke on, for I did name no wish,
No wish—no hope. Hope was not wholly
dead

But breathing hard at the approach of
Death—
Camilla, my Camilla, who was mine
No longer in the dearest sense of mine—
For all the secret of her inmost heart,
And all the maiden empire of her mind,
Lay like a map before me, and I saw
There, where I hoped myself to reign as
king.

There, where that day I crown'd myself as
king.
There in my realm and even on my throne,
Another! then it seem'd as tho' a link
Of some tight chain within my inmost
frame

Was riven in twain: that life I heeded not
Flow'd from me, and the darkness of the
grave.

The darkness of the grave and utter night,
Did swallow up my vision; at her feet,
Even the feet of her I loved, I fell,
Smit with exceeding sorrow unto Death."

It is an open secret that the friend who
distributed a few copies of the partly-
printed poem was the same to whom "In
Memoriam" is inscribed. If, as may be
inferred, Arthur Hallam warmly admired
the poem, it is only another proof that even
then his critical insight was true. He was
assuredly right in desiring that the poem
should live and should be known. As
Arthur Hallam judged nearly half a century
ago, so, we believe, the English-speaking
world will judge now that these first-fruits
of Mr Tennyson's genius have at last been
given to it.—*Times*.

THE TOLERATION CLAUSES IN THE
TREATIES.

The following valuable historical article
from Dr Williams, to which we refer in our
local columns as giving an interesting
account of the introduction of the clauses
tolerating Christianity into the Treaties of
foreign Nations with China, appears in the
Chinese Recorder:—

The first recognition of the Christian
faith by the Chinese Government in modern
times was obtained by M. de Legation
French Plenipotentiary; and is contained in
a rescript from the Throne, dated Decem-
ber 28th, 1844, and inserted in the Chinese
Repository, Vol. XIV, pages 195-199. It
is not necessary for the present purpose to
do more than refer to it; for, during the
fourteen years it had been in record, so far
as I know, no one had derived any pro-
tection or advantage in mission work from it.
Such rescripts are usually regarded by
Chinese officers as of local and temporary
authority and influence.

The Russian Treaty was the first which
was signed in 1858, and the eighth article
contained permission for Christian mission-
aries to propagate Christianity among the
Chinese, and travel in the interior for that
purpose, but involved governmental and
consular interference by limiting their
number and requiring passports. A copy
of the Chinese text was obtained on the
14th of June, the day after the treaty was
signed, and a modified article drawn up to
take the place of the one in the draft of the
treaty. The term for Protestants as well
as Catholics was inserted; and all reference
to passports, and limitation of numbers
omitted. This article was discussed in all
its bearings, as the deputies with whom I
was engaged brought forward their objec-
tions, which were chiefly against our
missionaries going into the interior. With
respect to the great principles involved in
it they knew nothing, and there was no
discussion as to their bearing. The proposed
modifications were selected, and we fell
back on the Russian stipulation, with the
addition of the *Yen Chiao* for
Protestants, and my interlocutors were
asked to present that to their superiors.

The next day one of our native clerks was
sent for it and two other unsettled articles,
but the Imperial Commissioners kept him
till evening, unwilling to the last to permit
our missionaries to enter the inner land;
but finally yielded and gave us all that this
Russian article allowed.

About nine o'clock, a note came from
their secretaries addressed to Mr Martin

and me, withdrawing the article in the most
decided terms, and only giving American
missionaries the right to exercise their
calling in the open ports. The note added
that "beneficent American missionaries
brought their wives and families, and
carried on trade, which were totally dif-
ferent from the missionaries of other countries;
and for such persons to enter the Inner
Land with families and traffic, cannot be
allowed. The two words 'Inner Land'
are therefore to be stricken out." This
note was accompanied by the draft of
another article, by which American mis-
sionaries were restricted to the open ports,
where they were to be placed under the
surveillance of their consuls, and the local
authorities; toleration to native profes-
sors was granted. A reply was returned,
that rather than admit such an article, the U.S.
Minister preferred that the whole of it
should be left out; but as every other
article was agreed on, he still desired to
sign the treaty on the morrow.

Early in the morning, I sent the draft
of another article in which toleration of
Christianity was granted, and nothing said
about foreign missionaries, only that its
professors should be all well to meet for
worship and to distribute religious books.

About nine o'clock this draft was returned,
with the last addition, erased; and the
words "open ports" inserted in such a
connection that it made it illegal for a
native to profess Christianity anywhere
else. The main object was to keep our
missionaries at the ports, but the effect
would be detrimental to the converts every-
where if they tried to have public worship
for their consideration. We could not see
them, and so sent in the draft for their
perusal, making no reference to the pre-
vious form, or to their note; in order to
avoid as much as possible all comparison
between the two, and further discussion on
the matter, which our old Chang was desir-
ous again to renew. He was told that we
had no time to do so, and was asked to
take it in. It was soon brought back with
the remark of Kwei-liang "that it was ex-
cellent;" that same day the treaty was
signed, and its 29th article contains the
toleration of Christianity just as it now
stands. On the whole, the last form was
the best of the four; for the introduction of
particulars would have suggested other
criticisms of native officials. In the English
text, Mr Reed substituted for my single
word *wherever*, the phrase, "Any person,
whether citizen of the United States or
Chinese convert," because he did not think
it proper to have an article in the treaty
having no expression in it referring to
Americans. This article was communicated
to Lord Elgin, and an abbreviated form
appears in article 9 of the British Treaty;
one numbers 71 characters, the other 46,
and both are shorter than the articles in the
Russian or French treaties, which contain
no reference to Protestants.

DRESS IN AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Stage dressing is an art of itself, an art
of much importance and no small difficulty;
many great actresses are wonderfully bad
dressers; many more commit the oddest
mistakes in costume, mistakes seeming to
arise from a want of thought. I remember
seeing a lady, by many esteemed the queen
of modern comedy, as Pauline in the "Lady
of Lyons." Now, Pauline arrives at Mel-
notte's cottage in her wedding robes of white
satin and lace; I do not complain of this,
though I consider it desolately certain that
Mme. Melnotte, *née* Deschappelles, would
have changed her bridal attire for a travell-
ing dress. But let that pass: what I wish
to observe is, that Pauline brings no boxes
with her to the cottage; nevertheless, in the
next act, she came down in a fresh white
muslin, adorned with the smartest of pink
embroidered sashes. Where she got that
dress has always been an abstruse mystery
to my mind, for the widow Melnotte's
wardrobe was hardly likely to have furnish-
ed such a toilette; of course, the dramatic
unlikelihood of Pauline's changing her dress
must not be taken into consideration. An-
other instance of incongruity of costume
was furnished by the young lady who,
some time ago, played the heroine in the
"Shaughraun," and who, though she was
not supposed to possess a horse, regarded a
riding habit with its accessories as the most
convenient and suitable garb in which to
take a long rambling walk over the moun-
tains; I always thought she must have
found the skirt terribly in her way.

Yet it is not always sufficient for a lady
to dress for a drawing-room; part exactly
as she would for afternoon tea in her own
drawing room, any more than it would do
for her to speak on the amateur stage in her
natural low tone of voice, or to express im-
mortal passion or feeling that she would in
ordinary life. A clever artist has written
on this point far better than I can, and I
will avail myself of his remarks: "It is a
mistake to suppose that the every-day
delivery customary of the stage is sufficient.
It should be remembered that the play is an
arbitrary selection of the most effective bits,
both of action as well as of speech, brought
together within a brief time, all the dead
level of life being as if it were out away, and
only the essential left."

Now this applies to stage dress as well as
to acting itself. The dress should be, as it
were, painted, aiding the expression of the
part. This is what is meant by dressing in
character, and it is by no means an easy
thing to do. Sometimes, indeed, an actor or
actress is helped or hindered in this matter
by stage tradition. I remember that a play is an
arbitrary selection of the most effective bits,
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Another important point is colour. Many
hues, lovely and brilliant by daylight or
even in a ball room, prove ineffective under
the searching glare of the footlights. Black
is always effective, either by itself or relieved
by bright colour; so is white or cream; red,
claret, yellow, pale blue and pale green are
good; peach and lilac are rather risky; if
worn they should be lit up by silver, and
when it is possible with diamonds; salmon
and rose de the shades sometimes show up
wonderfully; peacock blue is rather apt to
look dull by artificial light; olive-green is
open to the same objection, and so are violet
and purple. Grey is often pretty, particu-
larly when worn with a touch of rich colour,
such as crimson; but it is not always
effective, as in the autumnal woodland scene
in "Lady Flora," acted at the Court three
or four years ago. Mrs. Kendal's cold grey
dress was a blot on the warm tints of the
picture, with which Mr. Clayton's brown
velvet coat harmonised admirably. Do
not wear too many colours on the stage,
where each dress must depend on others for
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tion to this pleasant recollection, I may
instance a play I once witnessed by amateurs,
in which three-out of five ladies, not having
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Do not wear a wig if you can help it,
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as they are very seldom becoming or natural.
If, however, you are obliged to wear one,
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is a good plan to assume it for three or four
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a good stage walk is of great value. Never
wear gloves, except when absolutely neces-
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In conclusion, I have but one very short
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give what pains you like to it, provided only
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that the body of John Ruhlman, a sheep-
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As the happy couple are leaving church
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WHY THEY ARE COMING.
EXPLANATION OF THE RECENT INFLUX OF
CHINESE.

The recent arrival of 1000 Chinese upon
the steamer *City of Tokio* has caused con-
siderable comment in various places east
and west of the Rocky Mountains. Those
who know comparatively nothing in re-
gard to the true features of the matter have
concocted various stories in reference to it.
The arrival was a remarkable one, as no
steamer for many years past has brought
to California such a large number of Chi-
nese at this season of the year. The usual
number of arrivals during this season for
years past has rarely exceeded 100, the
City of Tokio bringing the largest number
—125—in June or July, 1878. A *Chronicle*
reporter called upon Colonel F. A. Bee,
the Consul of the Chinese Empire at this
port, and from him obtained an explanation
of the recent arrivals. Consul Bee stated
that in Hongkong and the districts in
China from which the Celestials in this
country have principally come, the progress
of the recent bill in relation to the Chinese
before the national legislature was carefully
watched. They knew the provisions in re-
ference to restricting any one vessel from
bringing more than fifteen; and, as there
are hundreds there who have been in and
intend to return to this country, they wait-
ed for the news of its rejection or passage
with great interest. When the bill passed
both Houses, Reuters agents telegraphed
the fact around the world and the Chinese
believed the bill had become a law. They
knew nothing in regard to the President's
veto; but thought that the matter had been
finally settled by the passage of the bill
through both Houses. Convinced that
only fifteen could come at one time after
the 4th of July, the large number who
wanted to return to this country made up
their minds to come at once, thereby run-
ning no risk of paying increased rates of
passage or of struggling for an indefinite
time to be one of the fortunate fifteen that
should secure a passage on boats arriving
here after July 4th. Consul Bee stated that
he visited the *Tokio* on her arrival here and
recognized many of those who came as men
who had been for years in California and
who had gone on a visit to China. From
inquiries made by him, he ascertained that
fully seventy per cent of the 1000 had been
in this country before. Many of them
brought their families with them, they
having gone home for that purpose. Of
those who did come there were a number
who did not intend to return until next
winter. Of the remainder, the largest
number are destined for Honolulu, to which
place many of them held through tickets.
The sugar planters of the Sandwich Islands
are very anxious to obtain Chinese field
hands. They find some difficulty in getting
them from California because the wages
they are willing to pay are lower than are
paid here. They, therefore, have to resort
to Hongkong, but there they meet with
another difficulty. Hongkong is a Crown
colony of England, and English de-
pendencies in Australia desiring to obtain
Chinese laborers, it is said that Pope Hen

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

The following Statements and Tables Rates are given in cents, and are, for letters, per half ounce, for Books and Papers, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted in the folds of newspapers. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the paper be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as are written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied letters, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet cost to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article must accompany it with a Return Receipt paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches, by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Africa, America, Egypt, Mauritius, all the Americas, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Cuba, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Spainwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—
Via San Francisco, 12 30 34
Via S. Hampton, 12 30 34
Via S. Francisco, or S. Hampton, 12 30 34

Letters, 12 30 34
Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 12 12 16
Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, 30 34
Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

British and Union:—
Letters, 8 8
Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, Manila, Penang, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other recent topics, with or without advertisements.

2. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and be printed on a sheet or sheets not exceeding 18 inches by 12 inches.

3. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or, if it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such case, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First-Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers:—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns:—to British Office 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

6. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

7. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

8. No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

9. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

10. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

There is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Hongkong and Yokohama also issue on Shanghai and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The full amount must be accompanied with the full postage (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....18 cents.

" £5.....36 "

" £7.....54 "

" £10.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....15 cents.

" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

August 1, 1879.

Let's. Pap. Let's. Pap.

Along, Mr. 1 Joo Ho Liang 1

Amicable Ins. 1 Khoo Ben Chong 1

Office 1 Kiockern, 1 card

Appelstedt, 1 card Knopfer, Moner. 1

Atkins, J. R. 1 Legg, John Chs. 1

Baker, Ed. M. 1

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.* in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Albion	h	Boesley	Brit. str.	38	July 24	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Japan
Arratoon Apear	h	Mactavish	Brit. str.	1392	July 31	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.
Atlanta	h	Petersen	Ger. str.	732	July 30	Meyer & Co.	Hoihow & Haiphong
Bombay	h	Laurel	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Achong	5th inst.
Cassandra	h	Wain	Ger. str.	937	July 27	Stemmen & Co.	K'loon Dock
Cellio Menarch	h	Mauy	Brit. str.	1307	July 27	Melchers & Co.	To-day
City of Tokio	h	Rule	Brit. str.	5079	July 29	P. M. S. Co.	Y'ama & S. F. cisco
Clan Alpine	h	Young	Brit. str.	1350	July 29	Birley & Co.	15th inst.
Diamante	h	Thebard	Brit. str.	514	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.	at daylight
Douglas	h	Young	Brit. str.	864	Aug. 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	6th inst.
Fame	h	Stapan	Brit. str.	117	July 31	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.	Tug Plying
Glaucus	h	Jackson	Brit. str.	1647	July 31	Butterfield & Swire	To-day
Gorm	h	Miller	Dan. str.	750	Aug. 1	Stemmen & Co.	
Moray	h	Butcher	Brit. str.	1427	July 31	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.
Norma	h	Lore	Brit. str.	606	May 31	Kwok Achong	Sands' Slip
Pacific	h	Hersheim	Ger. str.	69	July 29	Stemmen & Co.	Saigon
Panambuco	h	Hyde	Brit. str.	652	Aug. 1	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok
Rajasthanianhar	h	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	July 26	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow
Saint Mark	h	Johnson	Brit. str.	1093	July 28	Meyer & Co.	
Ses. Gull	h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	
Sunbeam	h	Debon	Brit. str.	1154	July 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama
Sunda	h	Reeves	Brit. str.	1704	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay, &c.
Tibre	h	Reynier	Fch. str.	1004	Aug. 1	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Zephyr	h	Heuer	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	
Sailing Vessels							
Agnes Muir	h	Lowe	Brit. sh.	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.	Wanchai Pier
A. Newton	h	Newton	Brit. bge	308	July 9	O. & S. S. Co.	
Alice C. Dickerman	h	Bryant	Amer. 3m. sc.	501	July 11	Russell & Co.	Honolulu
Ann Adamson	h	Robertson	Brit. bge	464	June 26	Kwong Him Woo	Bangkok
Annie	h	Möller	Ger. 3m. sc.	845	July 22	Melchers & Co.	Colonies
Candace	h	Candler	Brit. 3m. sc.	263	July 5	Chlusa	Havre
Channel Queen	h	Lachner	Brit. bge	609	May 24	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin
Charité	h	Gantier	Fch. bge	250	July 28	Carlowitz & Co.	New York
Chasca	h	Washburn	Amer. bge	628	June 19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco
Chocola	h	Kennett	Brit. bge	284	July 21	Rozario & Co.	
Colwyn	h	Bulman	Brit. bge	1100	May 31	Vogel & Co.	
Courier	h	Porte	Fch. bge	346	July 15	Carlowitz & Co.	
Edward Farrow	h	Rich	Brit. bge	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.	
Emil Julius	h	Jürgensen	Ger. bge	501	July 18	Melchers & Co.	
Floral Star	h	Davidson	Brit. 3m. sc.	244	July 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Francis	h	Rolf	Ger. sch.	50	July 11	Stemmen & Co.	
Fred. P. Litchfield	h	Spalding	Amer. bge	1083	July 11	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	
Hormine	h	Meyer	Ger. bge	350	July 22	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Highlander	h	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	
Hopewell	h	Langlois	Brit. bge	578	July 10	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
J. A. Borland	h	Kent	Amer. bge	670	July 26	Melchers & Co.	
John A. Briggs	h	Randall	Amer. sh.	2110	July 21	Messageries Maritimes	
Kim Young Tye	h	Kiofoed	Siam. bge	329	July 11	Chinese	
Mangerton	h	Thompson	Brit. bge	350	July 27	Chinese	
Marquis of Argyll	h	McKeon	Brit. bge	500	June 11	Rozario & Co.	
Monte Rosa	h	Carter	Amer. sh.	1313	June 15	Vogel & Co.	
Montina	h	Schneider	Ger. sch.	78	July 5	Stemmen & Co.	
Paralos	h	Pasco	Fch. bge	342	July 15	Carlowitz & Co.	
Paig	h	Tremoya	Span. sch.	216	July 21	Dunn, Melbye & Co.	
P. Fitzpatrick	h	Phelan	Amer. bge	682	July 31	Chinese	
Rapid	h	Steinbrink	Siam. bge	429	June 8	Chinese	
Registro	h	Peczon	Span. sch.	214	July 21	Remedios & Co.	
Rifeman	h	Scott	Brit. bge	740	June 19	Order	
Sumatra	h	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	
Vanguard	h	Potter	Brit. bge	332	July 21	Captain	
Vigilant	h	Ross	Amer. sh.	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.	
WHAMPOA							
Beethoven	h	Haje	Ger. bge	340	July 24	Melchers & Co.	Obefoo
Bonita	h	Stehr	Ger. 3m. sc.	341	July 21	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin
Iphigeneia	h	Green	Ger. bge	.....	June 30	Captain	Honolulu
Li Lee	h	Stehr	Ger. bge	256	July 26	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin
Victory	h	Whitting	Brit. bg.	255	Aug. 2	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin
CANTON							
Chinkiang	h	Orr	Brit. str.	799	July 30	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Li Tai	7 h	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	.....	June 10	Yuen
Meeanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2891	...	.....	.....	.....
Midge	7 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	June 1	.....
Sheldrake	5 k	British	gunboat	455	4	60	July 18	Li-Oom. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	5 k	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Klu Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Achong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Achong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Li Hu
Li-sho	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tsing	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tehing-tsing	180	6	60	Bessard
Tai-po	100	8	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT. July 26, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.			
City of Santiago	for London	for London	for London
Flintshire	for London	for London	for London
Glengyle	for London	for London	for London
Hae An	for Shanghai	for Shanghai	for Shanghai
Teviot	for London	for London	for London
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
Alexa	for New Zealand	for New Zealand	for New Zealand
Hedyle	for Tientsin	for Tientsin	for Tientsin
Lady Louisa	for London	for London	for London
Lord of the Isles	for Takao	for Takao	for Takao
Lulu	for Tientsin	for Tientsin	for Tientsin
Maid of Juhah	for Sydney	for Sydney	for Sydney
R. M. Hayward	for Tientsin	for Tientsin	for Tientsin
San Francisco	for Dunedin	for Dunedin	for Dunedin
Wodan	for Cape Town	for Cape Town	for Cape Town
MEN-OF-WAR.			
Lily	for Shanghai	for Shanghai	for Shanghai
SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR. July 23, 1879.			
MERCHANT STEAMERS.			
Amazona	French	Yunging	British
*Amy	British	Alida	German barque
* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.			
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
Benelux	German barque	Benelux	German barque
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
Alida	German barque	Alida	German barque
Benelux	German barque	Benelux	German barque
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
Alida	German barque	Alida	German barque
Benelux	German barque	Benelux	German barque

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, August 2nd, 1879.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.			
Bacon, English, . lb.	450	400	
" Ame. Sugar cured, .	250	220	
" Foochow, .	200	180	
Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	
Beef Corned, . catty	140	130	
" Roast, .	150	140	
" Soup, .	80	80	
" Steak, .	150	140	
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	50	40	
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	
" " corned, .	300	200	
" Head, .	750	700	
" Heart, .	130	120	
" Hump, Salt, . catty	130	120	
" Feet, . each	50	45	
" Kidneys, .	60	50	
" Tail, .	100	90	
" Liver, . catty	80	70	
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	
Hams, American, . lb.	320	300	
" Chinese, .	250	220	
" English, .	380	350	
Mutton Chop, .	180	160	
" Leg, .	180	160	
" Shoulder, .	140	120	
Pigs' Chittlings, . catty	70	60	
" Feet, .	110	100	
" Fry, .	120	110	
" Head, .	90	80	
" Heart, . each	60	50	
" Kidney, .	90	80	
" Liver, . lb.	120	110	
Pork, Chop, . catty	150	140	
" Corned, .	140	130	
" Leg, .	150	140	
" Fat or Lard, .	110	100	
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	450	400	
" Heart, . each	45	40	
" Kidneys, .	70	60	
" Liver, .	140	130	
Sucking Pigs, .	\$2. \$1.25		
Suet, Beef, . lb.	120	110	
" Mutton, .	120	110	
Sweet Bread, . catty	130	120	
Veal, .	140	130	
Fowl.			
Capon, . catty	220	180	
Doves, . each	110	100	
Ducks, . catty	110	100	
Eggs, Hen, . doz.	100	90	
Fowls, . catty	180	170	
Geese, .	120	110	
Partridges, . each	300	280	
Pigeons, . each	140	130	
Rabbits, live, Canton, .	700	600	
Turkeys, Cock, . catty	500	450	
" Hen, .	350	300	
Fish.			
Bombay Ducks, . per hundred	200	180	
Bream, . catty	90	80	
Carp, .	100	90	
Catfish, .	60	50	
Codfish, Salt, .	160	150	
Crabs, .	80	70	
Cuttle Fish, .	80	70	
Dace, .	80	70	
Dog Fish, .	60	50	
Eels, Congor, .	80	70	
" Fresh water, .	90	80	
File Fish, .	80	70	
Fresh Fish, Large, .	140	130	
" Small, .	80	70	
Garoupe, .	130	120	
Gudgeon, .	100	90	
Gurnard, .	150	140	
Haddock, .	110	100	
Herrings, fresh, .	80	70	
" smoked, . box	\$1.00	—	
King Crab, . each	160	150	
Live Fish, . catty	130	120	
Lobsters, .	110	100	
Mullet, .	70	60	
Parrot Fish, .	100	90	
Perch, .	80	70	
Pike, .	120	110	
Plaice, .	80	70	
Pomfret, White, .	110	100	
Pomfret, Black, .	100	90	
Prawns, .	100	90	
Ray, .	80	70	
Rock Fish, .	90	80	
Roach, .	110	100	
Shark young, .	60	50	
Salmon, Canton, .	110	100	
Salt Fish, .	120	90	
Skate, .	80	70	